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Art. 3. The passengers and crews are to be subjected to all the quarantine measures the circumstances may demand.

Art. 4. The merchandise once discharged, is subjected to disinfection sufficient for its admission into the colony in perfect sanitary condition.

Art. 5. The quarantine station of Mahaena is placed under the regulations of the sanitary police, as stated in the decree of March 31, 1897.

Art. 6. All infractions of the present decree are subject to the penalties stated in the law of March 3, 1882

Art. 7. The chief of the judicial service and the chief of the sanitary service are each charged with the execution of the present decree.

C. GALLET,
Governor.

E. CHARLIER,
Chief of the Judicial Service.

H. LE MOIRE,
Chief of the Sanitary Service.

J. LAMB DOTY,
United States Consul.

TURKEY.

Report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 245.]

Bubonic plague intelligence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *May 9, 1900.*

SIR: Since my last report bubonic plague has appeared among the inhabitants of Djiddah and among the pilgrims undergoing their quarantine at El-Tor. This disease has appeared also at Port Said and at Suakim, as well as at Alexandria, and what is worse it appeared at Smyrna in an old man, aged 60, Israelite. He had not quitted said city. The above sanitary intelligence is disquieting, especially that concerning Smyrna, which is the most appalling.

As soon as said news arrived, during yesterday's sitting of the superior sanitary commission, it was decided to forward to that place the sanitary inspector-general, Mr. Cozzonis. Some quarantine steps have been taken which surely are not enough to prevent the spread of the disease. I have proposed to send to Smyrna many doses of anti-pest serum and make the necessary injections in all persons who have had any relation with the old man. I proposed at the same time to send to Paris for the new microbic preparation by which Dr. Danysz is said to have exterminated the rats of the Beaujean Hospital, the rats at the Imprimerie Nationale and those of the Alma sewer.

I have the honor to forward a French copy of all the news concerning the outbreak of plague, as well as a copy of the decisions taken by the superior sanitary commission.

Public health in Constantinople.

In Constantinople we have to deal still with the epidemic of influenza, the prominent character of which is the fugacity of the symptoms and very often the long duration of the illness. On account of said long course several cases of influenza have been considered as typhoid fever cases. I contested diagnosis by stating the absence of the characteristic symptoms of the latter.

The symptoms of typhoid fever are, besides the stupor, which is characteristic, the tongue furred, diarrhea, the enlargement of the spleen, and the more or less characteristic diagrams of the temperature of the fever, not omitting the roseola spots. In influenza, besides that the above-mentioned symptoms are absent, the temperature of the body.

risers and drops rapidly and, in general, frequently, and its difference is so large as to show within one hour 40° and 37° C., and again 40°, and directly after 38° or 39°. We see said fugacity in other symptoms, namely, in the congestion of the lungs. The intelligence in influenza is clear, and the tongue being furred presents the strawberry's spots.

Death rate in Constantinople.

The number of deaths registered from the 23d of last April to the 7th instant, is 454, of which 2 were from diphtheria, 2 from measles, 14 from typhus fever, and 52 from acute inflammation of the lungs.

Respectfully,

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

ARGENTINA—*Buenos Ayres*.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 800,000. Total number of deaths, 694, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 10; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 7, and 5 from smallpox.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended May 28, 1900. Estimated population, 1,472. One death. No contagious diseases.

Governor's Harbor.—Two weeks ended May 26, 1900. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended May 29, 1900. Estimated population, 12,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Ceara*.—Month of January, 1900. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 89. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Month of February, 1900. Total number of deaths, 101. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

Month of March, 1900. Total number of deaths, 115. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Vancouver*.—Month of May, 1900. Estimated population, 13,685. Total number of deaths, 15. No deaths from contagious diseases.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara—Georgetown*.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 135. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH HONDURAS—*Belize*.—Month of March, 1900. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 62, including whooping cough, 4; yellow fever, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

FRANCE—*Marseilles*.—Month of April, 1900. Estimated population, 447,344. Total number of deaths, 1,212, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 9; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 4, and 106 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 19, 1900, correspond to an annual rate of 18.2 a thousand of the aggregate